H.D.CO.

Administration Report

of the

Bombay Jail Department

For the Year 1933

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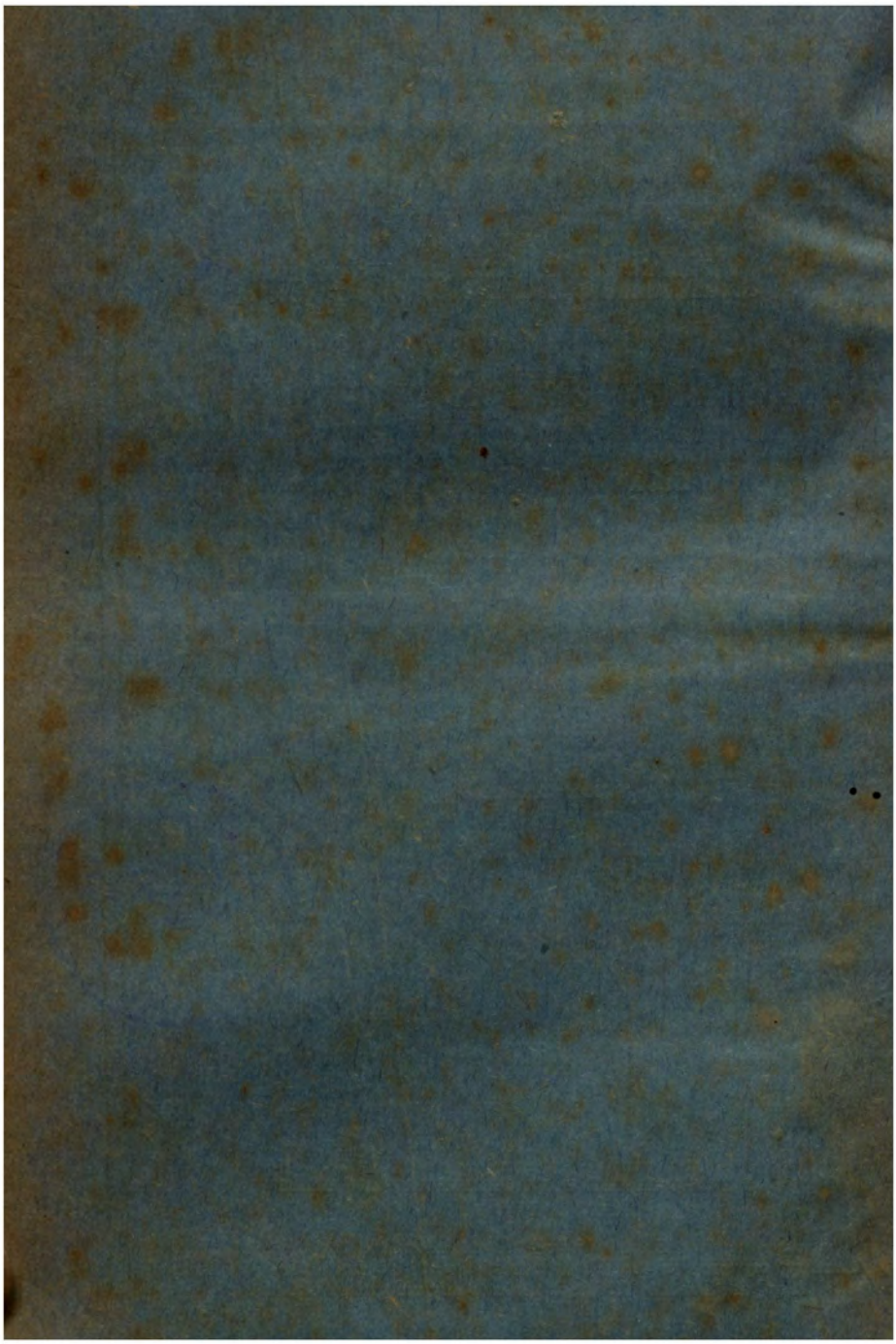

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MO-II Bk Jb 2—*a*

No. 6384 of 1934.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE :
Poona, 11th May 1934.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. E. DOYLE, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S.,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Home Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Administration Report for the year 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1933. The usual statistical tables are attached.

2. I performed the duties of Inspector General of Prisons throughout the year.

I—Introductory.

3. The outstanding feature of the year was the gradual return in all jails to normal conditions, *pari passu* with the collapse of the civil disobedience movement. One of the obvious signs of this was the closure of the jails that had been brought into being to accommodate additional prisoners. The Extension Camp prison at Yeravda was closed on the 20th February 1933. The statistics for this prison are included in the figures for Yeravda Central Prison.

4. The Civil Jail at Arthur Road, on ceasing to be required as a Special Female Prison, reverted to its legitimate use as a Civil Prison.

5. Visapur Temporary Prison was continued throughout the year and statistics for it are shown separately.

6. A scheme for the permanent retention of Visapur Temporary Prison as an extra-mural farm, on the same lines and principles as those, either adopted, or under consideration by other provinces and the Commissioners of Prisons in England, has been submitted to Government—and is still under consideration. If adopted, this will meet a long felt want, and will be a distinct advance in the reformative treatment of prisoners in this Presidency. Reference will again be made to this scheme in the body of the report.

II—Jail Population.

Admission of convicts, Civil prisoners and undertrials.

7. This may be summarized as follows :—

		1932	1933
Total population at commencement of year		13,846	17,168
Admitted during the year (excluding transfers)	Convicted ..	44,310	37,301
	Civil ..	1,248	1,473
	Undertrial ..	1,05,010	87,128
Released during the year		1,47,246	1,28,394
Total population at close of year		17,168	14,676
Average daily population		19,100	16,251

Sind Jails.

8. Direct admissions of convicted and undertrial prisoners to the five larger Sind jails.

(*a*) Convicted :—

——	1932	1933	Difference.
Karachi District Prison	1,280	990	—290
Hyderabad Central Prison	1,876	1,512	—364
Sukkur District Prison	890	814	—76
Shikarpur Special Prison	1,398	1,128	—270
Sind Convict Gang	....	1	+1
	5,444	4,445	—999

Decrease due to smaller admission of Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners.

(*b*) Undertrials :—

——	1932	1933	Difference.
Karachi District Prison	1,264	784	—480
Hyderabad Central Prison	1,015	729	—286
Sukkur District Prison	958	646	—312
Shikarpur Special Prison	534	511	—23
Sind Convict Gang	....	....	....
	3,771	2,670	—1,101

Decrease due to smaller number of admissions of Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners.

(*c*) Admissions into sub-jails were as under :—

1930	..	..	12,294
1931	..	..	11,414
1932	..	..	12,287
1933	..	..	11,601

(*d*) The number of persons sent to prison in Sind under the Security Section of the Criminal Procedure Code was as follows :—

1930	..	..	459
1931	..	..	673
1932	..	..	749
1933	..	..	313

The details for each prison being as under :—

		1932	*1933*
Karachi District Prison	..	51	28
Hyderabad Central Prison	..	379	103
Sukkur District Prison	..	88	20
Shikarpur Special Prison	..	231	162
		749	313

Transfers.

9. The number of prisoners transferred during the year was 6,058 against 8,846 in 1932. This includes 1,278 transferred for release under the P. R. T. system to jails and sub-jails nearest their homes, as compared with 1,225 in 1932. The decrease is due to fewer transfers being necessary, more accommodation becoming available everywhere, as the prison population fell.

Transportation.

10. During the year 69 prisoners were sent as " Volunteer Colonists " to the Andamans. Quite a number of volunteers had to be refused as they were unsuitable, and not likely to make " Colonists " of the type required by the Andaman authorities—only applications from really well behaved, and physically fit prisoners are considered.

Thirteen male prisoners were repatriated for reasons stated below :—

Medical grounds	..	..	12
Incorrigible	..	..	1
			13

Transfers of Insane prisoners to Mental Hospitals.

11. Eighteen male and two female prisoners were transferred to Mental Hospitals during the year against eight males in 1932. One Superintendent reports an increasing number of those convicted under the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to be mentally defective, and in some cases to be definite lunatics. Prison is not the proper place for such people ; other arrangements should be made for these unfortunates.

12. Only 219 prisoners were released as compared with 2,111 in 1932 when there were three " Jail Deliveries " to relieve overcrowding. It is interesting to record that no prisoner, so released, returned to prison. Eighty-six of the special releases during 1933 were under my orders, and were lads released on licence from the Borstal School, Dharwar. The details of releases are tabulated below :—

Special releases.

——	Males.	Females.
Released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards ..	26	1
Released to Salvation Army Home	4	....
Released to Women's Rescue Home..	....	1
Sent to Widow's Home, Pandharpur..	....	2
Released on licence from the Borstal School, Dharwar ..	101	....
Deported to Great Britain	2	....
Released on medical grounds	9	1
Released on apology	14	3
Released to relieve overcrowding	1	....
Released for other reasons	49	5
	206	13

Released under the Remission system.

13. 8,391 prisoners were released under this system against 8,785 in 1932.

Detenus.

14. At the close of 1932, there were eleven persons detained under Act III of 1864. During the year under report there were 49 admissions, 47 releases, and one conviction, who, thereafter, was treated as an ordinary prisoner leaving 12 in this category of prisoner on the last day of the year 1933.

There was no admission under Regulation 25 of 1827 during 1933.

For State and Cognate offences other than the above.

During the year under report, 37 persons convicted for these offences were admitted to prisons.

Prisoners connected with offences arising from the Civil Disobedience Movement.

During the year 1933, 1,784 prisoners were admitted—while there were 3,951 remaining on the last day of 1932. Of this number 4,742 were released during the year. In this number is included 17 released on apology. There were 5 deaths amongst this class of prisoners—the balance on the last day of 1933 was 988.

15. **Civil Prisoners :—**

——	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Received	1,450	1,463	1,515	1,248	1,473
Remained at the close of the year ..	97	85	85	85	94

The cost of these prisoners to Government was Rs. 11,311 as compared with Rs. 13,758 in 1932.

Race, religion, education and previous occupation.

16. Full details are contained in Statement No. II.

Admission of children.

17. The number of admissions was 65 males and 4 females against 186 males and 12 females in 1932.

Adolescent prisoners.

18. The number admitted between the ages of 16 and 21 years during 1933 was 2,549 males and 168 females against 6,391 males and 295 females in 1932. The fall is directly due to fewer cases of this age coming before the Courts, and is not, I regret to record, due to any particular discrimination exercised by Magistrates. I cannot too forcibly condemn the lack of knowledge displayed by certain Magistrates of the advance made during the past decade in the treatment of the young offender. We have in this Presidency a Children's Act, a Reformatory School Act and a Borstal Act, yet, time and again we find that Magistrates insist on sending children and mere lads to prison. Everybody else, including the very much maligned jail officer, is agreed that a prison is the very worst place for a lad of receptive age and unformed character. He feels he has lost caste, and at the same time also loses his inherent fear of prison—what is the result? This lad, who could have been reclaimed, and converted by training and other methods into a respectable citizen, is turned into a recidivist—a pest to society, and an expense to the State—all because a Magistrate did not avail himself of the Specialised Institutions placed at his disposal by the Legislatures. Under jail rules all cases, where, in the opinion of a Prison Superintendent, a juvenile has been wrongly or inappropriately sent to prison, are brought to the notice of the next superior Court,—to that inflicting the sentence of imprisonment and, in the event of the sentence not being modified—the case is brought to the notice of Government—yet, in the year 1933, we still find 2,717 juveniles and 69 children committed to prison—in spite of the Borstal and other Acts. This, I consider, requires early and drastic remedy.

Simple imprisonment.

19. The number of prisoners sentenced under this head shows no diminution over those sentenced the previous year, namely, 1,428. Imprisonment of this sort serves no useful purpose whatsoever. Very few prisoners of this type elect to work—the result is that these prisoners remain in absolute idleness for the whole period of their sentence. I regret to record that not infrequently immature youths are sentenced to this type of imprisonment and are thus legally encouraged in idleness.

Short-term prisoners in Bombay City.

20. The number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of seven days and less was 960 against 903 in 1932. Vagrants and professional beggars are the types that one most frequently finds in this category. The Superintendent, H. M.'s House of Correction, reports that several blind and maimed beggars were admitted during the year.

21. There were 3,350 of this class of prisoners against 3,193 in 1932. At the close of the year there were 1,048 male recidivists in the Habitual Prison at Nasik Road. It has been noted that often prisoners with many previous convictions are sent again to prison with very short sentences. A person of this class who lives a parasytic existence at the expense of society when at large, and at the expense of the tax-payer when deprived of his liberty, should be dealt with much on the same lines as the criminal tribes are at present treated. A confirmed habitual should be committed to custody for an indeterminate period—being released, only when he can satisfy constituted authority that he is not likely to again offend against the law. This system of specialised treatment has been in operation in several countries and is very favourably reported on.

Habituals.

22. The number of undertrial prisoners remanded in jail custody is as detailed below :—

Undertrials.

——	1932	1933
In the larger prisons	12,443	10,690
In the sub-jails and lockups	92,567	76,438
	1,05,010	87,128

The decrease is directly due to fewer arrests for offences arising from the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Daily average numbers confined of this class of prisoners were :—

——	1932	1933
In the larger prisons	878	784
In the sub-jails and lockups	2,383	2,279
	3,261	3,063

The Sind Jails and the Ahmedabad Central Prison furnished the largest daily average for this class.

III—Discipline.

23. The strength of the Jail Guards was 1,091, including 63 borne on the Temporary Establishment; against 1,089 in 1932. A reduction in the Temporary Establishment at Visapur Temporary Prison was possible in consequence of the fewer number of prisoners who had to be catered for.

Jail Guards.

During the year under report the permanent establishment of Jail Guards was increased by 26 men—six as an additional armed guard for Nasik Road Central Prison ; and 20 as a permanent reserve, a very long felt want.

A change of 7 per cent. in the personnel of the Jail Guard was necessary for reasons stated below :—

——	1932	1933
Resigned	14	10
Died	1	2
Retired or invalided	8	7
Imprisoned	2	....
Discharged or dismissed	71	52
	96	71

The duties performed by these men are arduous and responsible, and anything but devoid of danger. Their hours on duty are very long, with barely any time for recreation. It is small wonder that jail service is unpopular.

Convict Officers.

24. The daily average number of these was 1,303 as compared with 1,289 in 1932. The increase was due to the employment of Convict Officers with extra-mural detachments.

Fetters.

25. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 6,843 as against 7,642 in 1932. The decrease is chiefly due to fewer prisoners being employed on extra-mural labour than in 1932.

Escapes.

26. Nineteen prisoners escaped from the larger prisons as against eighteen in 1932. Of these, 13 escaped from Extra-Mural Gangs.

The prisons from which the escapes took place are shown below :—

Ahmedabad Central Prison	1
Dhulia District Prison	1
Bijapur District Prison	5
Sukkur District Prison	1
Shikarpur Special Prison	3
Sind Convict Gang	5
	16
Dharwar Borstal School	3
	19

Of these ten were recaptured :—

Dhulia District Prison	.. ..	1
Sukkur District Prison	.. ..	1
Shikarpur Special Prison	.. ..	1
Sind Convict Gang	.. ..	4
		7
Dharwar Borstal School	.. ..	3
		10

In all cases where it was proved that any jail officer was responsible for the escape he was suitably dealt with—either departmentally or by prosecution.

The number of escapes from sub-jails was 26 against 24 in 1932.

The escape that took place from the Bijapur District Prison was a bad one—five long term prisoners were assisted to escape by certain Jail Guards, who were prosecuted and convicted for their part in the incident. Bijapur Prison is one of the strongest prisons in the Presidency and the escape could not possibly have taken place from the cell from which it was effected without the active assistance of one of the prison officials. This was proved to be the case in this instance.

Prisoners' Punishments.

27. (*a*) Thirteen cases of prison offences were dealt with by Criminal Courts, as against 19 in 1932. The offences for which legal proceedings were instituted are shown below :—

——	1932	1933
Offences relating to work	7	4
Wilful damage to prison property	1	1
Escape or attempt to escape	4	2
Causing hurt	1	2
Causing death by negligence	....	1
Other breaches of jail rules	6	3
Total ..	19	13

(*b*) Twelve thousand five hundred and twelve prison offences were dealt with by Superintendents as compared with 15,954 in 1932.

The offences for which punishments were awarded are shown below :—

——	1932	1933
Offences relating to work	5,673	4,987
Prohibited articles	2,526	2,219
Assaults and mutinies	412	356
Other offences	7,343	4,950
Total ..	15,954	12,512

(c) The type of punishment inflicted by Superintendents was :—

	1932	1933
Minor	10,348	7,678
Major	6,412	5,532
Total ..	16,760	13,210

Corporal Punishment.

28. Corporal punishment was administered in 55 cases during the year under report as against 37 in 1932. The Jails at which this punishment was awarded and the offences for which it was inflicted are shown below :—

Arthur Road Prison (3) ..	1 For assaulting a Jailor. 1 Assaulting a Convict Officer. 1 Contumacious disobedience of all orders.
H. M.'s House of Correction (1)	Conduct seriously affecting Jail discipline.
Yeravda Central Prison (1) ..	Unprovoked assault on a Sub-Medical Officer.
Nasik Road Central Prison (5) ..	4 Contumacious disobedience of all orders. 1 Assaulting a Jail Guard.
Belgaum Central Prison (3) ..	2 Assaulting Jail Officers. 1 Contumacious disobedience of all orders.
Ratnagiri District Prison (1) ..	Assaulting a Convict Officer.
Thana District Prison (1) ..	Assaulting a Jail Guard.
Ahmedabad Central Prison (3) ..	2 Assaults on fellow prisoners. 1 Conduct seriously affecting Jail discipline.
Hyderabad Central Prison (8) ..	1 Assaulting a Lance Naik of the Jail Guard. 1 Assaulting a Jemadar of the Jail Guard. 1 Assaulting the Superintendent. 1 Assaulting a Convict Officer. 4 Conduct seriously affecting Prison discipline.
Sukkur District Prison (1) ..	Conduct seriously affecting Prison discipline.
Sind Convict Gang (5) ..	4 Contumacious disobedience of all orders, amounting to mutiny. 1 Attempting to escape.

Borstal School, Dharwar (23)	.. 14	Moral offence seriously affecting the discipline and tone of the School.
	5	Contumacious disobedience of orders.
	3	Escaping from the School.
	1	Assaulting a fellow inmate.

29. Special remission was awarded on 21,062 occasions during the year under report.

Special Remissions.

——	Total punishments inflicted.	Occasions on which special remission was awarded.
1930	15,165	17,785
1931	11,723	21,332
1932	16,760	17,627
1933	13,210	21,062

It will thus be seen that good conduct and industry are encouraged by the liberal award of remission—while at the same time punishments have decreased.

IV—Health and Diet.

30. Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., continued to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer, Yeravda Central Prison, till the 14th April on which date Lieut.-Colonel R. V. Martin, I.M.S., resumed duty as Superintendent and Medical Officer, on his return from leave ex-India.

Medical arrangements.

Major N. B. Mehta, I.M.S., was Deputy Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Extension Camp Prison at Yeravda up to the 20th February, on which date his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of India; the Extension Camp being closed with effect from that date.

The Civil Surgeon, Nasik, officiated as Medical Officer till the 22nd April, on which date he was relieved by Major M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., who took over the duties of Superintendent and Medical Officer.

Doctor K. A. Nulkar, M.D. (Bom.), B.M.S., continued as Medical Officer, Belgaum Central Prison, till 31st October when he was relieved by Mr. D. J. D'Souza, L.M. & S., B.M.S., who took charge of the duties of Superintendent and Medical Officer.

As a result of the transfer of Mr. D. J. D'Souza, Superintendent and Medical Officer, Hyderabad Central Prison, to Belgaum Central Prison, the Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, was appointed Visiting Medical Officer, Hyderabad Central Prison, with effect from the 25th October 1933, and continued as such to the end of the year.

31. The death rate showed an increase over that of the previous year being 10·7 as against 7·1 in 1932.

Sickness and mortality.

The sick rate was almost the same, being 19·70 against 19·80 in 1932.

The increased death rate is directly due to a larger number of deaths in the Sind prisons than in the previous year—there being an actual increase of 35 over last year's figure. Details of deaths per prison are tabulated below :—

Deaths	1932	1933
Arthur Road Prison	2	3
H. M.'s House of Correction	1	....
Yeravda Central Prison	13	17
Dhulia District Prison	5	4
Nasik Road Central Prison	6	10
Visapur Temporary Prison	6	2
Belgaum Central Prison	5	6
Bijapur District Prison	3	3
Dharwar Borstal School	1	3
Karwar District Prison	2	1
Ratnagiri District Prison	1	1
Thana District Prison	5	3
Ahmedabad Central Prison	12	9
Karachi District Prison	5	4
Hyderabad Central Prison	18	37
Sukkur District Prison	6	11
Shikarpur Special Prison	12	22
Sind Convict Gang	14	16
	117	152

—	Average daily population.	Admissions into Hospitals.	Average daily number of sick.	Constantly sick rate per 1,000.	Total number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.
1931 ..	14,864	9,333	251	16·9	159	10·7
1932 ..	19,100	12,351	378	19·8	136	7·1
1933 ..	16,251	11,396	319	19·7	174	10·7

The death rate for the year as stated above was 10·7 against 7·1 the year previous.

There was no death at His Majesty's House of Correction.

At Visapur two deaths are reported—the first was a case of heart failure and the second death by drowning—this in a Prison, which one section of the public would have the rest believe, is situated in a most unhealthy place.

The highest death rate, 44·5 per mille was at Shikarpur Special Prison.

Death rate.

32. The death rate in other Provinces are as under :—

Assam	16·3
Bihar and Orissa	14·4
Punjab	14·0
North-West Frontier Province ..	12·5
Burma	10·7
Bengal	10·7
Madras	9·8
Central Provinces	9·4
United Provinces	6·6

There were six releases on medical grounds during the year, these for purposes of statistics, are included among the deaths.

Cholera and Plague.

33. There was no case of either disease in any Jail or Lockup during the year.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

There were 26 admissions and 20 deaths from this disease, and the Prisons where these occurred are shown below :—

——	Admissions.	Deaths.
Hyderabad Central Prison	3	3
Sukkur District Prison	1	....
Shikarpur Special Prison	14	11
Sind Convict Gang	8	6
	26	20

34.

——	Admissions.		Deaths.
Mumps	155		
Influenza	41		
Chicken-pox	22		
Small-pox	6		
Scurvy	6		
	Sukkur District Prison 3	All these cases occurred in prisoners received with the disease from Sub-Jails where they had developed it.	
	Shikarpur Special Prison .. 2		
	Sind Convict Gang .. 1		

——	Admissions.	Deaths.
Enteric fever ..	29	6 No case of enteric fever occurred at Visapur Temporary Prison during the year.
Para typhoid ..	1	..
Septicaemia ..	1	1
Pyaemia	2	..
Jaundice, Catarrhal ..	72	..
Jaundice Epidemic Catarrhal	61	..

Jaundice.

35. Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice continued at the beginning of the year at Ahmedabad Central Prison—61 cases being admitted up to June 1933.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

36. There were 904 admissions and five deaths under this head as compared with 1,469 admissions and five deaths in 1932.

Tuberculosis.

37. There were 52 admissions and 19 deaths against 62 admissions and 14 deaths in 1932.

Malarial Fever.

38. There were 3,932 admissions and 7 deaths against 2,369 admissions and one death in 1932.

——	1932		1933	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Arthur Road Prison ..	38	....	61	....
H. M.'s House of Correction ..	12	....	25	....
Yeravda Central Prison ..	318	....	566	1
Dhulia District Prison ..	65	....	76	....
Nasik Road Central Prison ..	134	....	95	....
Visapur Temporary Prison ..	393	....	1,034	....
Belgaum Central Prison ..	77	....	96	....
Bijapur District Prison ..	41	....	38	....
Dharwar Borstal School ..	53	1	87	....
Karwar District Prison ..	47	....	39	....
Ratnagiri District Prison ..	7	....	19	....
Thana District Prison ..	147	....	92	....
Ahmedabad Central Prison ..	88	....	277	....
Karachi District Prison ..	299	....	322	....
Hyderabad Central Prison ..	412	....	481	2
Sukkur District Prison ..	16	....	104	1
Shikarpur Special Prison ..	119	....	218	1
Sind Convict Gang ..	103	....	302	2
	2,369	1	3,932	7

The increase at Arthur Road was due to the numerous breeding grounds that exist in the immediate vicinity of the Prison and to malarial reservoirs amongst the free population living all round. The surroundings of Arthur Road Prison are very far from being ideal. The combination of "Dhobie ghats" and "Byres" makes conditions ideal for the propagation of malaria. Most of the increase at Yeravda is due to the fact that prisoners from Bombay are transferred to this prison—and arrive already infected.

Visapur.—The admissions to hospital for malaria during the year do not give an accurate picture of the incidence of the disease, the same prisoner being admitted on more than one occasion with relapses. The figures are interesting, because they go to prove that quinine, *per se*, will not, in ordinary doses, prevent relapses. I consider that Visapur would be a suitable prison in which to give the Atebrin and Plasmoquin treatment a trial—the results would, I feel sure, justify the expense.

Careful notes were maintained throughout the year of all cases of malaria at Visapur—the number of relapses and fresh attacks are shown below :—

Cases admitted to hospital once	477
Cases admitted to hospital twice	138
Cases admitted to hospital three times	55
Cases admitted to hospital four times	15
Cases admitted to hospital five times	3
Cases admitted to hospital six times	3
Cases admitted to hospital seven times	2
Cases admitted to hospital nine times	1

The majority of fresh infections occurred in prisoners received as transfers from Bombay, via Yeravda Central Prison, and from Karwar. Of these, 277 prisoners gave a previous history of malaria, and on admission to prison had enlarged and tender spleens.

The heavy, and late rains accounted for the increase at Ahmedabad. The very heavy and unusual rains and post barrage conditions lead to the very marked rise of fresh infections of malaria in all the Sind Jails. Medical Officers have reported a rise in subsoil water. This may be due to the new canals of the barrage, carrying water to previously unwatered tracts.

Pneumonia.

39. There were 175 admissions and 36 deaths as against 191 admissions and 31 deaths in 1932. Jails in Sind were responsible for 113 admissions and 29 deaths.

40. The daily average population exceeded the authorised accommodation in the following prisons :—

Overcrowding.

—	Authorised accommodation.	Daily average population.
H. M.'s House of Correction	244	275
Bijapur District Prison	345	433
Ahmedabad Central Prison	1,261	1,626
Hyderabad Central Prison	1,526	1,604
Sukkur District Prison	448	501
Shikarpur Special Prison	464	494

Plans and estimates for new Sub-Jails at Ahmedabad and Nawabshah and an extension to the Sub-Jail at Larkana have been approved, but no funds have been allotted. Arrangements have been made to effect certain alterations and improvements at the Sub-Jail at Ahmedabad, funds being allotted from the discretionary grant at my disposal, and it is hoped that as a result of these alterations a new Sub-Jail will not be necessary, as the defects that existed in the present Sub-Jail have been removed.

The House of Correction at Bombay has had its previous authorised accommodation reduced by 32, owing to a certain section of this prison being declared unsafe. This is one of the oldest prisons in the Presidency and is getting to be past repair. Structurally, it is completely out of date as a prison—the accommodation always insufficient, even at its best, compares very unfavourably with any other prison in the Presidency. I cannot press too strongly for the early closure of this relic of bygone days. It is not an institution, of which Bombay, the second City of the Empire, can be proud.

Plans and estimates for a new Sub-Jail at Nasik are being prepared.

41. Third Class Sub-Jails :—

—	1931	1932	1933
Daily average population	2,230	2,657	2,543
Daily average number of sick	21·7	68·2	23·1
Sick rate per 1000	9·7	25·7	9·1
Total deaths	22	19	22
Death rate per 1000	9·9	7·2	8·7

There are at present 238 Sub-Jails and 231 Lockups in the Presidency and Sind :—

Sub-Jails		Lockups.
No change.	214	(1932)
	+ 13	Broach District.
	+ 4	Dharwar District.
	231	

42. Convicted prisoners' weighments :—

—	Number of prisoners released.	Gained.		Remained stationary.		Lost.	
		Number	Percentage.	Number	Percentage.	Number	Percentage.
1932 ..	32,490	16,468	50·7	8,530	26·3	7,492	23·1
1933 ..	26,200	14,322	54·7	5,555	21·2	6,323	24·1

Diet.

43. There was no change introduced in the sanctioned diet.

V—Industries and Labour.

Gardens.

44. The daily average number of prisoners who were employed on this form of labour was 1,227 against 1,244 in 1932. The values of the produce from the gardens against those of vegetables and condiments purchased, are as under :—

—	Value of the produce from Jail gardens.	Cost of vegetables and condiments purchased.
	Rs.	Rs.
1930	87,314	25,882
1931	86,599	13,340
1932	95,522	26,254
1933	76,289	20,381

The vegetable crop at Nasik Road Central Prison was damaged by heavy and unseasonable rain—Dhulia, on the other hand, suffered from a lack of sufficient water, and in addition had a plague of insects which destroyed several crops.

Heavy rain damaged the vegetable gardens at Thana and Visapur.

The Jail gardens at Sukkur were completely submerged as a result of exceptionally heavy rain.

Prisoners sentenced to labour.

45. The daily average of those sentenced to labour was 12,538 as against 15,178 in 1932.

Jail Repairs.

46. On an average throughout the year there were 512 prisoners employed daily on this work against 1,187 in 1932.

The cost of material used was Rs. 18,452 (this included Rs. 7,067 for repairs to barracks and other buildings at Visapur) against Rs. 18,752 in 1932.

On a representation made by this Department, Government have issued orders that in future expenditure on account of current repairs to Jail buildings should be met from a provision made in the Public Works Department budget, with effect from the year 1934–35 as per Home Department letter No. P. 81-II (*b*)/2, dated 31st August 1933. Expenditure on petty construction is also to be financed from the Public Works Department budget, with effect from the year 1934–35 as per Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P. 81-II (*b*)/2, dated the 10th March 1934.

Convict Officers and Prison Servants.

47. The daily average number of Convict Officers was 1,303 against 1,289 in 1932, and of other Prison Servants 1,320 against 1,489 the previous year.

The cost of these Convict Officers and Servants, to Government was Rs. 2,75,461, whereas, had local labour been employed, the expenditure would have been Rs. 5,60,079. There is thus a saving to Government of Rs. 2,84,618.

Extra-Mural Labour.

48. *Arthur Road Prison.*—A few prisoners were employed by the Municipality on cleaning the grounds of the Infectious Disease Hospital in the vicinity of the prison—for which the Jail received a net profit of Rs. 98.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—An average of 62 prisoners was employed by the Public Works Department and the Government Distillery as against 54 in 1932. Cash receipts were Rs. 5,283 against Rs. 4,957 and the average earning per prisoner Rs. 85–3–4 against Rs. 91–12–9 the previous year.

Visapur Temporary Prison.—Thirteen prisoners (being the average for the year) were employed by the Public Works Department and Belwandi Sugarcane Factory, the cash receipts amounting to Rs. 180 from these sources.

The sugar factory at Belwandi started operation, as far as the Visapur Jail was concerned, in December and employed 150 prisoners clearing the ground of jungle and weeds and on planting out the cane.

During the year lime and brick making was started, and has provided very suitable labour for many short-term prisoners who cannot possibly during their time in jail be taught a trade : besides, being very lucrative types of labour and ones that prisoners on release might easily and profitably follow.

Bijapur District Prison.—The District Local Board employed a few prisoners on road repairs—cash receipts being Rs. 159.

Thana District Prison.—Labour was employed by the Collector and also by the Public Works Department. Total receipts from this source was Rs. 62 only.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—An average of 37 prisoners were employed on transhipping goods and cleaning waggons at Sabarmati Junction against an average of 32 during the previous year. The profits amounted to Rs. 5,469 against Rs. 5,545 in 1932.

Sukkur District Prison.—The daily average number employed at the Rohri Engine Shed on coaling engines was 54 against 57 the year previous. Cash earnings being Rs. 5,074 against Rs. 6,045 in 1932. In 1932 the Municipality employed a certain number of prisoners which was not done in 1933—this accounts for the decrease in cash earnings for the year under report.

Shikarpur Special Prison.—The Public Works Department employed 23 prisoners on canal clearance—labour was also supplied to the Municipality and private contractors. Cash profits for the year was Rs. 1,726 against Rs. 2,036 in 1932.

Sind Convict Gang.—The daily average number of prisoners employed extra-murally was 321 against 422 in 1932. Profits fell from Rs. 39,432 in 1932 to Rs. 18,905 during the year under report. The decrease is due to fewer prisoners being employed in 1933 than during the previous year—also to Rs. 6,000 remaining unadjusted, owing to the final measurements not having been taken of work done by a detachment at Gaja Head.

Prisoners were mainly employed by the Public Works Department on canal clearance and bund building—by the Railway on ballast breaking and transhipping goods at Hyderabad Railway Station; and by the Hyderabad Municipality on cleaning the municipal tanks.

Detachment Camps were opened as, and where required, by the Public Works Department. It is very satisfactory to record that the same cordial relations between the two Departments continued during the year under report as previously, and is an example to the rest of the Presidency of what can be accomplished by Government Departments pulling together.

The thanks of this Department are due to Mr. N. H. Menesse, Public Works Department, and his assistant, Mr. Isardas, and also to Mr. Kirpalani, Chief Engineer, Hyderabad Municipality.

Services rendered by Mr. P. A. Fernandes, Superintendent, Sind Convict Gang, and Messrs. Gianchand Bhojraj and Nanaksing, Jailors, Sind Convict Gang—during the high inundations in Sind in 1933 were specially brought to the notice of Government. Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4076/3, dated 12th March was issued in consequence.

Intra-Mural Manufactures.

49. The daily average number employed was 4,778 against 5,603 in 1932. Including prisoners employed extra-murally, the total number employed remuneratively was 5,292 against 6,217 in 1932.

I have had to bring to the notice of Government the fact that practically all prisons in the Presidency have been experiencing a great lack of labour, in some instances, prisoners have actually been idle for want of work. The time has come, I consider, when it should be mandatory that all work that can be done by the Prisons Department for other

Government Departments and institutions, should be done by Prison labour, and not placed with contractors and other outside agencies, until it has been ascertained that the prisons cannot undertake the work. This will save the money of the taxpayer, and at the same time, supply the labour to the prisons which must be available if prisoners are to be taught a trade or attempts made at reformation.

The average cash earnings per prisoner was Rs. 13–15–9, against Rs. 13–4–3 during the previous year. The average cash earning per prisoner actually employed on jail manufactures was Rs. 33–2–0 against Rs. 32–6–3. The difference is due to the fact that there were fewer "work shy" prisoners to deal with during the year under report than in 1932.

The average profit per prisoner sentenced to labour was Rs. 15–11–9 against Rs. 12–12–2 in 1932 ; and per prisoner employed on manufactures Rs. 37–4–6 against Rs. 31–2–4 the previous year.

Total net profits amounted to Rs. 1,97,287 against Rs. 1,93,647 in 1932.

New Industries introduced during the year under report.—Necessity, we are told, is the mother of invention. Owing to the lack of work orders as stated above, quite a considerable number of prisoners were either wholly idle or only partially employed; with the result that every jail officer did his best to try and discover something in the way of work, remunerative if possible, that would keep the prisoners in his charge occupied, and so prevent them getting into mischief and causing trouble.

As a result, several new industries came into existence. At Ahmedabad, owing to the initiative of Major Advani, I.M.S., the manufacture of soap was started. That prison now turns out washing and toilet soaps and medicated soap for hospital use.

Soap made in this prison is now supplied to all prisons, the Police and to several hospitals. I desire to record my thanks for their assistance in this matter to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay and the Inspector General of Police. It is only with the assistance of the heads of other Government departments that jail manufactures can be pushed.

Kit boxes for troops, galvanised iron trunks, buckets, and iron "sigris" are also now being manufactured at this prison.

Another new departure at Ahmedabad was the sewing of all uniforms for the Forest Department. Sewing of Police uniforms has been done here for years, but it was only in 1933 that I was able to secure this work from the Forest department, and the thanks of this Department are due to the Chief Conservator for his assistance in the matter. It is hoped that other Departments will soon fall into line and place all their orders for the sewing of uniforms with this Department. It is

understood that there are many peons belonging to various Government departments, to whom uniforms are issued through the Stationery Department—if Police uniforms can be cut and sewn by this Department there seems to be no valid reason why, uniforms for all Government peons should not also be made by the Jails.

Yeravda Central Prison.—Has started bleaching yarn—this was never successfully accomplished before; besides affording more work for the prisoners, it will improve the quality of the textiles manufactured there.

Visapur Temporary Prison.—Here also, through the initiative of the Superintendent, Mr. Quinn, two new industries were started. Lime deposits in the vicinity of the jail were noticed, and the manufacture of lime of very good quality commenced. Clay suitable for the manufacture of bricks was also discovered and the brickmaking industry has since made great strides, this is specially commendable when one considers the uncertainty under which this prison has continued its existence, and the odds against which it, and its staff have had to work.

Borstal School.—A small weaving section was started during the year at the Borstal School.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—The manufacture of fine quality "moonj" mats and matting was started during the year—these articles are becoming popular with the public who are beginning to realise the durability and general utility of these manufactures.

Carpentry also has been greatly expanded and very good furniture is now being turned out by this prison.

An entirely new departure has been the starting of a fruit garden, which, it is hoped, will in future years, repay all the time and labour expended in its creation. Agriculture, in any of its forms, is of very great value in the reformative treatment of prisoners, and a training in this type of labour is very useful to prisoners after release.

A bakery was opened, which supplied bread to the prison and staff. Recently, a few orders from the general public and officers of the Distillery and Security Press have been received by the prison.

Shikarpur Special Prison.—A dairy was started here as an experimental measure and has done quite well, considering the difficulties experienced with flood and disease.

Sind Convict Gang.—It was decided to start a herd of goats at this prison and eventually supply mutton to the Gang itself and to Hyderabad Central Prison. Very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction, and it is hoped, that during the course of the next year or so, that the herd will have sufficiently increased to dispense with the services of contractors.

A dairy is also being slowly established.

Supply of Jail-made Articles to Government Departments other than Jails.

50. The value of articles supplied to other Government Departments is shown in the comparative statement below :—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department ..	18,614	9,447	6,987	7,232
Police Department ..	81,115	48,401	48,579	46,771
Royal Indian Marine ..	3,689	7,347	5,696	4,198
Military Department ..	183	332	149	139
Other Civil Departments including Stationery Department.	51,659	50,358	37,021	52,441
Total ..	1,55,260	1,15,885	99,432	1,10,781

51. The value of articles supplied from jail factories for use in prisons was Rs. 84,773 against Rs. 1,37,013 in 1932. If this transaction were treated on a commercial basis, the visible profits of this Department would have been augmented by Rs. 16,955 for manufactures.

52. The number of prisoners employed in the prison-press at Yeravda was as is shown below :—

	Prisoners employed in Press.	Amount realised.
		Rs.
1931	150	34,393
1932	119	25,308
1933	141	32,272

Quinine tablets.

53. Quinine tablets continued to be manufactured at Yeravda Central Prison for sale to the public, through Post Offices, and for free issue to the public, through the Director of Public Health. Tablets are also supplied to the Police Department. The demand for tablets was greater during the year under report than in 1932.

Tablets are now dried electrically, instead of as formerly over oil stoves, which were unsatisfactory.

There is a tendency to regard prisons and prisoners from a purely commercial standard, and to judge the efficiency or otherwise of a Prisons Department by the amount of "Profit" made—the reformative part of their work being disregarded. In this connection it is interesting to quote a passage written on this subject by an experienced penologist :—"So far Jail industries and the disposal of jail-made goods have been regarded too much from the economic standpoint, and the prisoner has been thrust into the background, which is a mistake, as the question of his reform and placing him in a position on release to earn an honest livelihood should form the chief consideration. Profit is a trifling matter when compared with the larger question of criminal reform and the reduction of crime."

It should therefore be the object of every prisons Department to aim at the ultimate diminution of crime and to make the prisoners in their charge fit for release and not merely to endeavour to show profits. The fact therefore should always be borne in mind that prisons are not "commercial institutions," but have other important functions to perform.

VI—Financial.

Cost of maintenance.

54. The following figures supply the gross and net costs for guarding and maintaining prisoners, other than civil prisoners in the large prisons, sub-jails and lockups :—

——	Total cost.	Average daily number of prisoners.	Average gross cost per prisoner.	Net cost after deducting profits.	Average net cost per prisoner.
	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1929	18,07,000	13,108	137 13 8	15,91,389	121
1930	20,26,959	16,073	126 1 9	17,97,325	112
1931	17,71,290	14,765	119 15 5	15,58,783	106
1932	19,74,838	19,015	103 13 9	17,81,191	94
1933	17,74,392	16,155	109 13 4	15,77,105	98

The increase in the average net cost per prisoner is due to the smaller average daily number of prisoners during the year, although the total cost was less than the year previous, while the net profit was greater.

The gross cost of maintaining a prisoner in the larger jails was Rs. 104–11–9, against Rs. 96–9–3 in 1932; and in sub-jails and lockups Rs. 114–8–11 against Rs. 127–15–5 the previous year.

Details of maintenance charges under the various heads are tabulated below :—

	Larger Prisons.	
	1932.	1933.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges	6,91,627	6,96,128
Dietary charges	4,51,287	3,63,038
Hospital charges	45,374	40,501
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	95,702	49,549
Sanitation charges	77,447	82,005
Charges for moving prisoners	76,743	55,014
Miscellaneous Services and Supplies	85,735	73,966
Travelling allowance	7,506	10,035
Contingencies	36,893	38,729
Extraordinary charges	11,518	16,647
Total ..	15,79,832	14,25,612
Daily average number	16,358	13,612

Dietary charges.

55. The average cost per prisoner under this head in the larger prisons was Rs. 26–10–9 against Rs. 27–9–5 in 1932; and in sub-jails and lockups Rs. 89–5–7 against Rs. 97–0–8 the year previous.

Prison Dairies.—The dairy at Hyderabad Central Prison, supplied milk to the prison valued at Rs. 1,250, against Rs. 1,566 in 1932. A sum of Rs. 156–8–0 was also credited to Government on account of sales of dairy produce to ordinary customers.

Receipts from the dairy at Yeravda Central Prison were Rs. 1,855 against Rs. 1,790 the previous year. A new byre is under construction, on its completion it is hoped to be able to expand the dairy.

The dairy at Ahmedabad Central Prison, showed a profit of Rs. 643 against Rs. 1,212 in 1932.

Nasik Road dairy has only recently been started and is at present a small affair—it was however able to show a profit of Rs. 35.

Shikarpur dairy showed a profit of Rs. 138, a very creditable performance on the part of this small prison.

Bakeries.—The bakery at Yeravda showed only a small profit this year, Rs. 22.

The newly started bakery at Nasik Road showed a profit of Rs. 75.

Poultry.—A poultry farm was started in a small way at Visapur—in the first instance, as a trial to ascertain how poultry did there. The result has been very satisfactory, and the farm could have been expanded, and the number of birds on it greatly increased, had definite orders been

received regarding the future of Visapur. Even with the few birds on the farm, the prison was able to show a profit of Rs. 183. A very good market exists for this commodity—the demand for fresh eggs being greater than the supply.

The question of starting a farm at Nasik is under consideration—I am not yet satisfied that the soil is satisfactory, and that poultry will do well there.

Establishment charges.

56. The cost under this head was Rs. 51–2–3 against Rs. 42–4–6 in 1932. The increase is due to the 10 per cent. cut in salaries having been reduced to 5 per cent., and also to the fact that during the year under report there has been a smaller number of prisoners confined—the average cost therefore works out higher than that in 1932.

The average cost in sub-jails was Rs. 4–15–0 against Rs. 6–9–6 in 1932.

Establishment and dietary charges account for 76 per cent. of the cost of maintaining prisoners—Statement VII supplies all details under minor heads.

VII—Borstal School.

57. *Borstal School, Dharwar.*—What used to be the "Juvenile Jail" was discontinued as such in April 1931—the existing buildings being taken over as the first Borstal School in the Presidency. It can readily be understood that these buildings, some of them dating back to 1855 and earlier, were not ideally suited for a School. An elaborate scheme costing five lakhs had been administratively approved by Government for the construction of modern buildings on the cubicle system, with the alteration and modification of existing buildings to suit present day requirements—the civil disobedience movement and the general trade depression however coming when they did preclude any hopes of these ideals ever taking concrete form. The Borstal School had therefore to be started with the material available—both in respect of staff and buildings. In 1933, it was found possible to put into effect some of the structural modifications. The chief among them being :—

School rooms.—These were situated in dark cubby holes, totally unsuited for the purpose to which they had, for years, been put. The new school was formed in a bright airy set of rooms that had originally been constructed as grain godowns. The various classes are now held in four rooms. Here the lads are taught Gujerati, Marathi, Kanarese, Urdu, and Sindhi.

The old school rooms were in turn converted into store rooms for wood and other raw materials used in the school workshops that are contiguous.

Interview room.—A suitable interview room where boys could meet their parents or friends was a long felt want—to provide one—the office of the medical officer was transferred to the hospital block and this room which is situated outside the school main building converted into an interview room. This room is plainly furnished, with a table, chairs, mats and a few pictures, and is a much appreciated improvement on former conditions.

The rooms that were used as medical stores, and were next door to the medical officer's old office were taken over as work rooms being bright and airy, and admirably suited for this purpose, as they are next to the set of rooms used as polishing rooms, and the sales room, which previously was a disreputable looking store.

Work-sheds.—These were formerly enclosed in a yard surrounded with a wall. This wall was demolished, the lads are now free to come and go, official supervision and guarding being unobstrusive, and reduced to the absolute minimum.

The carpenter's shop consists of a long open shed where carpentry in all its stages is taught the lads, from log sawing to completed articles of furniture etc. Next to this in an open verandah are the turners, the smiths, and the tailors' shops. Situated beyond the carpenter's shop was a half tumbled-down shed, in which wood scantlings and a miscellaneous assortment of rubbish had been allowed to accumulate—this shed was put into a state of general repair and modified for use as a byre for the school cattle.

Thus, it will be seen, the buildings outside the school have been completely overhauled and brought up to date, as far as funds and human ingenuity will permit.

Passing to the main entrance to the school—here, the " Main Gates " remain open all day—a gate keeper is however always on duty. The rooms between the gates have now been converted to the use of grain and other stores and a room where the Visiting Committee can meet or interview the inmates.

On passing through this gate, the visitor will see two well laid out gardens, one leading to the present school rooms, the other in front of the hospital. Beyond the school is the Dining Hall and Kitchen. This building was formerly a long shed like affair in which were small rooms used as stores, now, by knocking several of these small rooms into large ones, we have a large airy dining hall, where at other times the boys assemble for lectures etc., leading from this is the room in which the more senior boys and monitors have their meals—beyond, are the kitchen and ration stores.

Inside the main wall is yet another walled enclosure, in which are situated the dormitories. Until the year under report there were dividing walls that separated the four sets of barracks. These walls and a central tower have been demolished, leaving an open quadrangle, with the dormitories all round.

Two of these barracks have been converted for use as Reading room and Club room. Glass fronted book cases built into the wall, pictures, and matted floors help to brighten the rooms, and are much appreciated by the boys. In the Club room, monitors and Special Star grade lads are allowed to play indoor games till 9 p.m. while in the Reading room lads of these same grades are allowed an opportunity for private study, if so inclined—there is thus every encouragement given the studious.

Petromax lamps are provided in these rooms as also in the dormitories, where however, they are put out at 8-30 p.m.

When funds permit, this additional inside wall, which is a relic of the time when the school was a convict prison, will be demolished. Between its gates are rooms that have been modified as changing rooms, where, each boy keeps his change of clothing, the adjoining room being used for all the sports gear of the school.

All these alterations and modifications were effected during 1933, and I must record my thanks to Mr. Cowper, the Governor of the school, for the very able manner in which he gave effect to the orders issued, they have completely altered the general appearance of the school, and would, I am sure, be a surprise to those ladies and gentlemen who were taken round the school before effect could be given to the modifications that were under contemplation. I here extend an invitation to them, as well as to any others, interested in the treatment of the young offender, to visit the school and see for themselves what is being done by this Department for the lads in its charge.

Training.—Educational training is imparted by specially recruited and qualified masters. All boys must attend school for two hours daily—Sunday is observed as a holiday.

Trades.—The authorised staff is much too small for the size of the school and compares most unfavourably with similar staffs at Borstal schools elsewhere. The following trades are taught in the school :—

(1) *Carpentry.*—This is taught the boys by a qualified carpenter instructor, assisted by monitors. Work is done in this section for the Stationery Department and the Police, as well as for sale to the public.

There is no separate instructor for the boys in "Turning" and smithy work—the carpenter instructor does his best to impart to the lads what practical knowledge he possesses. A blacksmith instructor is really a necessity.

(2) *Masonry work.*—A temporary mason instructor was appointed to help with the masonry work that all the alterations and modifications entailed. This is another branch where a specially qualified instructor would be of the greatest value to the school. In an institution of this sort there is always a great deal of repair work to be done, and besides being economical, it would be advantageous if all such work was done under supervision by the boys themselves.

(3) *Weaving.*—This has just been started, the tuition in this trade being imparted to the boys by two specially selected "Star Class" Convict Overseers—who work immediately under the supervision of one of the school supervisors. This is a branch of industry that should by degrees be expanded.

(4) *Tailoring.*—Here again no qualified instructor exists, and the school does the best it can by employing boys who are tailors by trade, on this work, and on teaching others.

(5) *Agriculture.*—Here the school is more fortunate, having a fully qualified graduate, assisted by an experienced "mali" in charge of this section. Regular classes are held and practical instruction imparted in Flower and Market gardening. The land available is too limited to teach the lads anything on an extensive scale.

A great handicap is the constant difficulty about water—there are very deep wells from which a regular supply is obtained, but it is a slow and laborious process raising water from these great depths with bullock labour—the installation of power pumps would help considerably. The rainfall at Dharwar is seemingly a very uncertain factor being usually, too little, and not infrequently, far too much.

(6) *Physical drill etc.*—Physical and ordinary foot drill are taught the lads. Specially recruited instructors are in charge of this branch, and the inmates have shown great progress in drill and gymnastics. Every boy must attend parade and do his physical training. It is surprising how well the lads develop physically with the regular exercise and good wholesome food they receive.

(7) *Games.*—Cricket, hockey and foot ball are the chief out-door games at the school—and the school elevens are by no means to be despised as opponents, as the local Police and school teams have realised. The thanks of this Department are due to all those gentlemen who have captained teams against the school elevens.

(8) *Scouting.*—Scouting is encouraged, and a school "Troop" exists. It is hoped that greater progress will be made in teaching scout craft during the next year or so than has been possible in the past.

It will be clear from the above that there is no "Jail atmosphere" about the school—which is divided into "Houses," and run, as far as possible, on Public School lines.

General.—A very great advance was made during the year under report when, on representation from this Department, Government sanctioned the entertainment of sweepers for the performance of all conservancy work in connection with the school.

Staff.—The staff sanctioned the school requires considerable augmenting, if the school is really to do the reformative work expected.

Visitors.—It is disappointing to record that only thirteen visits were paid individually by members of the Borstal Visiting Committee during the whole year under report.

Sir Frederick Sykes, the late Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sykes honoured the school with a visit, and after an inspection of the boys and the premises expressed themselves as very pleased with all they saw. A copy of the remarks made by His Excellency in the Visitors' Book is shown below :—

"Lady Sykes and I visited the school to-day. I was greatly interested to see the many improvements which have been effected since my last visit. I warmly congratulate the staff and the boys on

what they have done. I realise that the work has been carried out in a true spirit of pride and anxiety to show the value of the training given. I wish all concerned great success."

The numerous short comings that still exist are realised by all—but bricks cannot be made without straw, and until the necessary funds are forthcoming, it will be impossible for more to be done than is being done at present.

I desire to bring to the notice of Government the names of the following officers for the very good work put in by them during the year :—

Mr. D. H. Cowper, O.B.E., Governor of the School.

Mr. M. G. Joshi, Deputy Governor.

Mr. Annigeri, B.Ag., Instructor in Agriculture.

VIII—Miscellaneous and General.

Prison Farms.

58. Reference has been made above to a scheme that is before Government with a view to a prison farm being brought into being. Prison Farms are by no means a new idea, and are in operation in several Provinces, their introduction in England is also being considered by the Prison Commissioners.

These farms supply two main requirements, first, they provide suitable employment for short term prisoners, and secondly, help very materially with the reformation of the prisoners employed on them. In a Presidency like Bombay over 90 per cent. of the prison population is from the agricultural classes, and it is only reasonable to expect that the majority, on release, will return to their farms, and will not practise the various trades that they may learn in prison, such for instance as weaving, carpet making, carpentry, or cane work. Therefore it must be to the advantage both of the prisoner himself and to the State that he should, while in prison, be taught modern methods of agriculture, and have demonstrated to him the various possibilities that exist in that profession.

With this object in view a scheme has been drawn up in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, to start an agricultural farm at Visapur —a place eminently suited for a project of this sort for, in spite of "fairy tales" to the contrary, Visapur is quite a healthy spot, ample water exists in the vicinity, and the soil lends itself to gardening, cattle breeding and poultry farming.

To make sure that, if the scheme is ultimately approved poultry and cattle will thrive there—small numbers of these were purchased. These have done exceedingly well. It is also very interesting to record that the prisoners engaged in looking after them have developed great keenness, and more than one has expressed a desire to learn all possible about their care and housing, stating that it was his intention to start his own farm on release.

Markets exist in the vicinity of the prison, and it will be possible to dispose of all the farm produce. At present it is impossible to meet the many demands.

59. Schools for juveniles, other than those at Borstal, have been in being at the Special Juvenile section at Yeravda Central Prison, and during the year one was started at Ahmedabad.

Prison Schools.

Here the youths are taught Marathi, Urdu and English.

Instruction in First Aid is imparted at both the above places and also at Karachi District Prison.

60. Scouting is taught the juveniles at Ahmedabad by Mr. Gore, a member of the staff, who is himself a very keen Scout Master.

Scouts.

61. This forms part of the curriculum in all the juvenile sections of Central Prisons.

Physical Drill.

62. *Recreation Room for the Jail Staff.*—A Recreation Room was started at Ahmedabad by Major R. T. Advani, I.M.S., this is run on the lines of a club, and its members meet to read the newspapers and play indoor games.

Attached to this club is a sports club for the men. In the very limited spare time at their disposal an occasional game of hockey or football is indulged in, as a special treat; for, as pointed out elsewhere, the jail sepoy has to put in unusually long hours of work and their days off are few and very far between.

At Visapur a cricket team has been started by the Superintendent and his Jailor, Mr. D'Souza, and consists of members of the jail staff. During the year under report this team defeated all comers from Dhond, Ahmednagar and Poona.

63. These are augmented as funds permit. Rs. 134 being spent on the purchase of books during 1933. The appeal I made last year for books was fruitless and did not result in one single book being presented to the Jail libraries except by certain members of the jail staff. I repeat my appeal to the public for books, and hope that it will meet with a better response than it did last year. Many languages are spoken in this Presidency and it is no easy task providing the various prison libraries with books that can be read by all their inmates.

Prison Libraries.

Any books presented, should kindly be sent to the Inspector General of Prisons, Poona. All such presentations will be acknowledged.

64. There is one other point that I desire to bring before the public, it is in respect of clothing for prisoners on release. Ordinarily, prisoners are provided at Government expense with a "Release suit"—but it often happens that a long term prisoner on release has nothing else in the wide world but this suit—in cases of this sort generous members of the public could very materially assist with a gift of clothing and bedding. Where possible, prisoners on release, are assisted by Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies—but very few, if any of the existing societies are

Clothing for released prisoners.

in a financial position to provide the necessary clothing—and I am sure they would be only too pleased to accept gifts of clothing for the use of discharged prisoners.

Visitors.

65. 313 visits were paid by official and 315 by non-official visitors as compared with 357 and 277 respectively the year previous. The Superintendent, Shikarpur Special Prison, reports that no individual visit by an official visitor was paid the prison during the year.

In addition to the above, 74 Quarterly Meetings were held against 67 in 1932.

Five meetings of the Visiting Committee were held at Dharwar to consider cases of lads for release on licence, under the Borstal Act.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with the Honourable the Home Member, paid a surprise visit to Visapur Temporary Prison in June.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes visited the Borstal School, Dharwar, in November.

The Honourable the Home Member visited Nasik Road Central Prison, and also paid the Nasik Sub-Jail a visit, during December.

Advisory Boards.

66. Thirty meetings were held at which 321 cases were considered for premature release—28 prisoners being recommended for release as against 26 meetings, 320 cases for consideration, and 53 recommendations in 1932. Government accepted the recommendations of the Boards in 27 cases.

101 lads were released prematurely on Licence from the Borstal School, Dharwar.

Buildings.

67. A sum of Rs. 2,700 was sanctioned by Government for the construction of a Rear Gate at the Nasik Road Central Prison.

Sukkur District Prison—Rupees 7,900 were sanctioned by Government for the construction, as an urgent measure, of modern gallows and an execution yard, in a more suitable site than those that were in use up to this year.

Minor works costing Rs. 13,448 were financed from the discretionary grant at my disposal—of these the following were the most important :—

(*a*) Providing at Ahmedabad Central Prison, three additional cells in the female hospital enclosure ; and the rear verandah of the main female hospital with iron gratings—thus enabling the main wards to be kept open at night.

(*b*) A byre at Yeravda Central Prison.

(*c*) Additions and alterations to the Contagious Disease Ward at the Sukkur District Prison.

(*d*) The fire place in the main kitchen at Arthur Road Prison was entirely reconstructed.

(*e*) Rebuilding the rear compound wall and other large structural alterations at the Borstal School.

(*f*) A complete overhaul of most of the prison barracks and staff quarters at Visapur Temporary Prison.

68. The following Prisons, Sub-Jails and Schools were inspected during the year :—

Inspections.

Central Prisons	.. ..	1 Yeravda Central Prison.
		2 Nasik Road Central Prison.
		3 Belgaum Central Prison.
		4 Hyderabad Central Prison.
Presidency Jails	.. ..	1 Arthur Road Prison.
		2 H. M.'s House of Correction.
District Jails	.. ..	1 Dhulia District Prison.
		2 Bijapur District Prison.
		3 Karwar District Prison.
		4 Karachi District Prison.
		5 Sukkur District Prison.
		6 Shikarpur Special Prison.
		7 Visapur Temporary Prison.
School	.. ..	1 Dharwar Borstal School.
Gangs	.. ..	1 Sind Convict Gang.
Sub-Jails	.. ..	1 Malegaon Sub-Jail.
		2 Manmad ,,
		3 Ahmednagar ,,
		4 Rahuri ,,
		5 Kopergaon ,,
		6 Sholapur ,,
		7 Erandol ,,
		8 Bhusawal ,,
		9 Jalgaon ,,
		10 Parola ,,
		11 Haliyal ,,
		12 Hubli ,,
		13 Bankapur ,,
		14 Hangal ,,
		15 Haveri ,,
		16 Ranebennur ,,
		17 Sirsi ,,
		18 Siddapur ,,
		19 Mundgod ,,
		20 Larkana ,,

69. Released Prisoners' Aid Societies exist at the following places and have done good work during the year under report :—

Released Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Bombay.
Ahmedabad.
Poona.
Bijapur.

Religious and Moral Instruction in Prison.

70. *Bombay City Prisons.*—In these moral lectures were delivered by officers of the Salvation Army and Members of the Prison Lecture Committee.

Yeravda Central Prison.—Chaplains of the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic Church regularly attended to minister to the needs of the Christian prisoners.

Members of the Star in the East and the Salvation Army visited regularly every Sunday.

Moulvi Saheb Amir Ullah attended to the needs of Mahomedan prisoners.

Nasik Road Central Prison.—Professors Patankar and Gajendragadkar attended on behalf of the Hindu prisoners and Moulvi Abdul Karim and Mr. Mahomed Kasim Bacha on behalf of the Mahomedans.

Belgaum Central Prison.—Messrs. R. F. Munshi, R. K. Joglekar and Tilve gave instructions to the Hindu prisoners.

A lantern lecture was very kindly given by Mr. Huli and was very greatly appreciated by the prisoners. It is to be hoped that Mr. Huli will be able to give the prisoners the pleasure of his company, and an opportunity of seeing his pictures more frequently during the coming year.

Dhulia District Prison.—I regret to have to record that no lecture or moral instruction was administered to the Hindu prisoners at this prison. It is unfortunate that there cannot be found in Dhulia any gentleman who can spare the time for this service.

Mr. Kazi Bismillah Ukhadi gave two lectures during the year under report to Mahomedan prisoners.

Bijapur District Prison.—Moral lectures were delivered by two High School teachers—one a Hindu, the other a Mahomedan.

Dharwar Borstal School.—Messrs. T. M. Patil and M. H. Kazi lectured to the boys on ten occasions.

Karwar District Prison.—Khan Saheb Syed Idras attended—there was no Hindu lecturer forthcoming.

Thana District Prison.—Members of the Salvation Army and a Roman Catholic priest attended to the needs of the Christian prisoners. I regret to record that again this year I have to report that no Hindu or Mahomedan gentleman could be obtained to visit the prison on behalf of his co-religionists.

Ahmedabad Central Prison.—As far as regular attendance goes, the lady and the gentlemen who attend to the needs of the prisoners at the Ahmedabad Central Prison are easily the most regular in the Presidency.

General Summary showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails, and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay during the year 1933.

1	2			3			4			5		
Province.	Place of Confinement.			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Sub Jails Lock-ups and Civil Jails.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bombay Presidency, 1933.	5	13	488	16,715	453	17,168	1,21,386	4,516	1,25,902	1,38,101	4,969	1,43,070
1932 ...	5	13	452	13,550	296	13,846	1,52,022	6,247	1,58,269	1,65,572	6,543	1,72,115

1	6			7			8		
Province.	Discharged from all Causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bombay Presidency, 1933.	1,23,770	4,624	1,28,394	14,331	345	14,676	15,809	442	16,251
1932 ...	1,48,857	6,090	1,54,947	16,715	453	17,168	18,542	558	19,100

STATEMENT No. I—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1933.

1	2		3		4	
——	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933	13,964	398	18,351	732	32,315	1,130
Total, 1932	11,152	223	26,661	1,276	37,813	1,499

1	5										6		
——	Received by Transfer.										Grand Total.		
	A. To undergo sentence.						B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.						
	From Jails in the province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the province.		From Jails outside province.		From Jails in the province.		From Jails outside province.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	4,595	185	...	...	61	3	...	...	...	...	36,971	1,318	38,289
Total, 1932 ...	6,981	640	...	...	64	6	10	...	...	...	44,868	2,145	47,013

STATEMENT No. I—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*continued.*

1	7				8										9	
	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
	A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.					
											By order of Government.					
											A.		B.			
	To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence of transportation.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933 ...	5,826	232	...	...	1,291	22	9,705	425	8,064	327	9	1	197	12	69	...
Total, 1932 ...	8,152	694	...	...	1,354	33	10,662	691	8,534	251	8	2	2,028	73	...	...

1	10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Transferred to Mental Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	18	2	9	...	49	1	146	2	11,588	294	12,453	375	12,828
Total, 1932 ...	8	...	5	...	43	...	110	3	13,964	398	14,992	488	15,480

STATEMENT No. II—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay during the year 1933.

1	2													
	RELIGION.													
	A. CHRISTIAN.						B.		C.		D.		E.	
	a.		b.		c.									
	Europeans.		Anglo Indians.		Indians.		Mahomedans		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other Classes.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933 ...	9	...	27	3	304	13	7,101	67	10,811	647	54	...	45	•2
Total, 1932 ..	17	4	46	3	363	12	7,664	56	18,434	1,197	98	1	39	3

1	3														4	
	AGE.														EDUCATION OF CONVICTS	
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		A.	
	Under 16.		16 to 18.		19 to 21.		22 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 60.		Above 60.		Literate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933.	65	4	793	62	1,756	106	8,910	280	4,574	164	2,098	110	155	6	4,702	130
Total, 1932.	186	12	2,264	126	4,127	169	12,115	484	5,220	285	2,561	188	188	12	12,209	611

STATEMENT No. II—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*concluded.*

1	4—*contd.*		5			
	EDUCATION OF CONVICTS—*contd.*		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION			
	B.		MALES.			
	Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.
	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.
Total, 1933	13,649	602	211	1,229	3,131	8,234
Total, 1932	14,452	665	317	1,705	3,459	9,022

1	5—*contd.*							6		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—*contd.*									
	MALES—*contd.*			FEMALES.						
	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
								M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	1,545	772	3,229	465	49	182	36	18,351	732	19,083
Total, 1932 ...	2,365	914	8,879	760	144	339	33	26,661	1,276	27,937

STATEMENT No. III—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2 — Numbers according to Length of Sentence											
	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of Admissions in 1933 ...	3,560	128	4,089	185	3,913	216	3,434	128	1,610	38	1,220	24
Total remaining on the 31st December 1933	132	1	663	36	1,290	73	2,058	58	1,963	49	2,914	20
Total of Admissions in 1932 ...	3,256	164	4,535	294	7,177	464	7,011	250	2,714	73	1,429	18
Total remaining on the 31st December 1932	80	6	741	31	1,748	122	3,294	101	2,868	74	2,607	23

1	2—*contd.* Numbers According to Length of Sentence—*contd.*										3		
	G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Total of Admissions in 1933	278	...	22	...	151	12	4	...	70	1	18,351	732	19,083
Total remaining on the 31st December 1933	1,202	2	176	2	1,146	44	21	...	23	...	11,588	294	11,882
Total of Admissions in 1932	267	2	17	...	151	11	23	...	81	...	26,661	1,276	27,937
Total remaining on the 31st December 1932	1,346	3	164	1	1,043	36	43	1	30	...	13,964	398	14,362

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails during the year 1933 who had been previously convicted.

1	2			3							
				A.		B.					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habitual.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.					
						Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933 ...	18,351	732	19,083	254	...	554	24	639	18	1,810	51
Total, 1932 ...	26,661	1,276	27,937	324	...	492	10	578	14	1,747	28

	4						5					
	C			Ratio per cent. of column 4 C to column 3.			Number in column 3 identified as "Habitual".					
	Total.						By the convicting Court.		By the District Magistrate.		By the Jail Superintendent.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933 ...	3,257	93	3,350	18	13	18	3,211	93	1	...	45	...
Total, 1932 ...	3,141	52	3,193	12	4	11	3,119	52	...	...	22	...

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*continued.*

	Total			6					
				Youthful Offenders under 16 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
				A.			B.		
				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	3,257	93	3,350	65	4	69	6	...	6
Total, 1932 ...	3,141	52	3,193	186	12	198	6	...	6

STATEMENT No. V—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1933.

1	2	3			4			5			6		
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1932 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
		From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
Total, 1933 ...	19	6	13	19	4	10	14	15	9	24	3	11	5
Total, 1932 ...	18	4	14	18	4	13	17	14	5	19	8	10	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933.

1	2	3	4													
			Offences dealt with by													
			a				b				c					
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.				Relating to prohibited articles.				Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.					
			Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933 ...	12,453	375	13	...	3,051	15	1,882	9	1,380	3	836	...	114	6	235	1
Total, 1932 ...	14,992	488	15	3	3,979	7	1,687	...	1,622	6	895	3	143	1	268	...

4 (continued)									5							
Superintendents.																
	d				e								a		b	
	All other breaches of jail rules.				Total.											
	Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		Dealt with by Minor punishments.		Dealt with by Major punishments.		By Criminal Courts.				Warnings.		Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Total, 1933 ...	2,850	46	2,029	25	7,425	70	4,982	35	13	...			2,131	19	762	12
Total, 1932 ...	4,107	91	3,128	17	9,851	105	5,978	20	16	3			2,849	31	829	12

STATEMENT No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY) —*continued.*

	6																	
	Punishments inflicted.																	
	By Superintendents.																	
	Minor.								Major.									
	c		*d*		*e*		*f*		*a*		*b*		*c*	*d*	*e*			
	Separate and cellular confinement.		Hand-cuffing and link fetters.		Other punishments.		Total.		Separate and cellular confinement.		Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.		Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.		
Total, 1933 ...	85	3	2,399	...	2,229	38	7,606	72	113	8	818	6	2,822	55	33	...		
Total, 1932 ...	156	4	3,190	...	3,215	62	10,239	109	118	5	1,134	13	3,002	37	72	...		

	8	9	10	11	12	
	Grand Total Punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*g* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	
	f Other punishments.	*g* Total.				
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Total, 1933 ...	1,655 22	5,496 36	13,115 108	61·1 19·2	44·1 9·6	105·3 28·8	0·4 ...
Total, 1932 ...	2,029 2	6,392 20	16,647 132	68·6 22·3	42·8 41·0	111·6 27·0	0·2 ...

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL.

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the Year 1933, excluding the cost of building New Jails, of additions and alterations.

1	2			3					
	Daily average number of prisoners (excluding civil prisoners).			Establishment.					
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1933...	18,092	3,063	26,155	7,34,827	23,714	7,58,541	46 15 4	5,79,747	7,913
Total, 1932...	15,754	3,261	19,015	7,07,096	49,668	7,56,764	39 12 0	7,90,188	6,994

1	4			5			
	Dieting Charges.			Hospital Charges.			
	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in Hospital.	Medicines, Hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1933 ..	2,596	5,90,256	36 8 7	17,733	7,725	15,046	40,504
Total, 1932 ...	1,946	7,09,128	37 4 8	20,275	8,029	17,109	45,413

Note.—The cost of jail garden produce supplied to the prisoners is not taken into account in calculating the average cost per prisoner.

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL—*continued.*

1	5		6		7			
	Hospital Charges —*contd.*		Clothing and bedding of Prisoners.		Sanitation charges.			
	E.	F.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.
—	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1933 ...	2 8 1	126 13 8	51,565	3 3 1	20,769	70,042	...	90,811
Total, 1932 ...	2 6 3	120 1 9	97,732	5 2 3	20,447	66,083	...	86,530

1	7	8				9		
	Sanitation Charges —*contd.*	Charges for moving Prisoners.				Charges for other Miscellaneous Service and Supplies.		
	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.
—	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of Jail Guards.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1933 ...	5 9 11	79,050	52	79,102	4 14 4	38,958	1,278	12,264
Total, 1932 ...	4 8 10	1,06,359	758	1,07,117	5 11 4	44,978	1,197	10,425

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL—*continued.*

1	9					10		11
	Charges for other Miscellaneous Service and Supplies—*contd.*					Travelling Allowances.		Contingencies.
	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.
—	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Total, 1933 ...	6,440	453	29,257	88,650	5 7 10	11,149	0 11 1	4,368
Total, 1932 ...	9,801	216	40,075	1,06,692	5 9 8	8,707	0 7 3	1,884

	11						
	Contingencies—*contd.*						
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
—	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1933 ...	12,135	3,349	21,469	68	4,968	46,357	2 13 11
Total, 1932 ...	12,953	3,436	20,643	112	5,074	44,102	2 5 0

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL—*concluded.*

1	12							
	Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
——	Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1933 ...	1,178	1,733	157	1,160	470	420	7,791	944
Total, 1932 ...	1,813	5,824	528	472	980	1,194	616	–77

1	12				13	
	Extraordinary Charges for Live-stock and Tools and Plant likely to last for three years and upwards—*contd.*					
	I.	J.	K.	L.		
——	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9-F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1933 ...	1,970	1,534	17,357	1 1 2	17,74,392	109 13 4
Total, 1932 ...	520	776	12,646	0 10 0	19,74,838	103 13 9

STATEMENT No. VIII—FINANCIAL.

Showing the result of employment of convicts on manufacture and extra-mural works in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933.

—	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works.	Opening balances under					Outstanding debt due by the prison at end of this year.	Amount drawn during the year and value of goods received from Jails or other Departments.
			Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to the Prison.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1933 ...	12,538	5,292	2,754	48,839	57,577	39,288	10,515	16,865	2,58,146
Total, 1932 ...	15,178	6,217	2,925	48,200	62,917	42,627	9,222	5,808	2,94,032

—	Total.	Closing balances under					Outstanding debt due by the Prison at end of last year.	Amount paid into Treasury during the year, inclusive of adjustments for Jail and other Departments.	Total.
		Factory and extra-mural cash.	Manufactured articles.	Raw materials.	Tools and Plant.	Outstanding debt due to Prison.			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total, 1933 ...	4,33,984	2,155	64,696	68,589	36,886	18,866	6,629	4,33,450	6,31,271
Total, 1932 ...	4,65,731	2,754	48,839	57,577	39,288	10,515	5,005	4,95,400	6,59,378

STATEMENT No. VIII—FINANCIAL—*continued.*

—	Cash earnings (being total of Col. 18 less total of Col. 10).	Average cash earnings per head calculated on Col. 2.	Average cash earnings calculated on Col. 3.	Net profit (Col. 19 *minus* Col. 11).	Average net profit per prisoner sentenced to labour.	Average net profit per prisoner employed on Jail manufacture and extra-mural works.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total, 1933 ...	1,75,304	13 15 9	33 2 0	1,97,287	15 11 9	37 4 6
Total, 1932 ...	2,01,368	13 4 3	32 6 3	1,93,647	12 12 2	31 2 4

STATEMENT No. IX—FINANCIAL.

Showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933.

—	Total cost of maintenance excluding for superintendence (Col. 13, Statement VII).	Average cost of maintenance per head (Col. 13, Statement VII).	Cash earnings (Col. 20, Statement VIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (Col. 2 *minus* Col. 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (Col. 3 *minus* Col. 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Total, 1933 ...	17,16,933 0	106 5	1,75,304 0	10 14	15,41,629 0	95 7
Total, 1932 ...	19,19,836 0	100 15	2,01,368 0	10 9	17,18,468 0	90 6

STATEMENT No. X—(VITAL).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of Bombay during the year 1933.

1	2			3			4		
—	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to Convicts, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.			Number admitted into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	17,387	2,731	20,118	15,796	442	16,238	11,151	245	11,396
Total, 1932 ...	20,458	2,728	23,186	18,527	558	19,085	11,911	440	12,351

1	5			6			7		
—	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.			RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH. A. Of admissions into Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	311·0	8·3	319·3	171	3	174	705·9	554·3	701·8
Total, 1932 ...	364·6	13·5	378·1	132	4	136	642·9	788·5	647·2

1	7—*contd.*								
—	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH—*contd.*								
	B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			D. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	19·7	18·8	19·7	10·8	6·8	10·7	10·8	6·8	10·7
Total, 1932 ...	19·7	24·2	19·8	7·1	7·2	7·1	7·1	7·2	7·1

STATEMENT No. XI—(VITAL).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933.

1	2							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
—	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1933	...	...	558	2	3,932	7	34	14
Total, 1932	..	...	930	4	2,369	1	43	11

1	2—*contd.*									
	E.		F.		G.		H.		I.	
—	Other tubercular diseases.		Anæmia and debility.		Other Infective diseases.		Pneumonia		Other Respiratory diseases.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1933	18	5	127	3	468	28	175	36	420	5
Total, 1932	19	3	124	2	662	19	191	31	469	6

STATEMENT No. XI—(VITAL)—*continued.*

1	2—*contd.*				3			
	J.		K.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM			
—	Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1933	346	3	613	1	...	...	43·5	0·2
Total, 1932	539	1	778	...	...	...	60·1	0·3

1	3—*contd.*							
	RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—*contd.*							
—	Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total, 1933	306·5	0·5	12·6	2·8	27·0	0·2	682·0	11·5
Total, 1932	153·1	0·1	12·3	2·0	34·8	0·1	547·3	7·3

STATEMENT No. XII—(VITAL).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933, according to Length of Time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.		
—	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total, 1933 ...	5,278	52	9·9	2,751	33	12·0	1,810	20	11·0
Total, 1932 ...	7,374	31	4·6	3,334	24	7·2	1,939	25	12·9

1	5			6			7		
	Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.		
—	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total, 1933 ...	1,338	14	10·5	1,024	17	16·6	541	12	22·2
Total, 1932 ...	1,341	10	7·4	995	11	11·1	577	9	15·6

STATEMENT No. XIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
—	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			*Released.*		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	2,497	51	84,063	3,065	86,560	3,116	89,676	3,002	61	3,063	28,876	859	29,735
Total, 1932 ...	2,179	69	1,01,339	3,671	1,03,518	3,740	1,07,258	3,197	64	3,261	33,684	992	34,676

1	7			8		9		10		11		
—	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1933.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	25,997	1,071	27,068	29,180	1,135	25	...	23	1	2,459	50	2,509
Total, 1932 ...	28,967	1,151	30,118	38,326	1,545	23	...	21	1	2,497	51	2,548

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of Bombay, during the year 1933.

1	2	3	Number who	
			(a)	(b)
—	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.
Total, 1933 ...	26,200	5,555	2,898	5,727

1	4			5				
	had gained weight.			Number who had lost weight.				
	(c)	(d)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
—	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
Total, 1933 ...	3,738	1,859	14,322	1,833	2,564	1,282	644	6,323

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STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the Remission System during the year 1933.

1	2	3					
		Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the remission system.				Maximum remission in days gained	
		Sentenced to				Senten	
—	Number released during the year who came under the Remission System for industry but failed to gain remission.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.
Total, 1933 ...	6	5,712	2,040	501	138	94	235

1	4		5				6	7
	by any convicts released dur ing the year.		Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3.					
	ced to		Sentenced to					
—	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding one year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Total, 1933 ...	455	1,227	522	1,575	3,374	5,976	40 0 0	3 14 0

Bk Jb 2—8

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